

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



TRAINING HORSES FOR THE ARMY: TACKLING AN "OUTLAW".





# The Illustrated London News

of SEPTEMBER 2 contains illustrations of—

OUR NEW ALLY, ROUMANIA: A  
CAVALRYMAN.

THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

ROUMANIAN POLITICAL AND MILITARY  
LEADERS.

THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA AND HER  
CHILDREN.

KING FERDINAND OF ROUMANIA.

WITH THE BRITISH ON THE WESTERN  
FRONT.

"THE PICKS HAVE STOPPED — CLEAR  
THE TRENCH"

WITH THE FRENCH ON THE WESTERN  
FRONT.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY A  
BRITISH AIRSHIP AND DESTROYERS.

THE NEW SERBIAN ARMY IN THE FIELD.

WITH THE FRENCH ARTILLERY ON  
THE SOMME FRONT.

CELEBRATING THE RUSSO - JAPANESE  
AGREEMENT, IN JAPAN.

COSSACKS AND CAPTIVES.

A FIRST COMMUNION IN ALSACE,

Etc. Etc.

The next issue of "The Illustrated London News" will be of equal interest.

*You can only realise what the Great War means by having it brought  
before you in the pages of the Best Illustrated Weekly,*

# The Illustrated London News

Every Friday.]

PRICE SIXPENCE WEEKLY.

[Every Friday.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

EDITORIAL OFFICE: MILFORD LANE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

## The Illu



THE ZEPPELIN DESTROY



don.



ND A MACHINE-GUN.  
ckage was taken away in some  
muniqué stated: "Our experts  
ertain portions of the framework  
mployed in the framework of  
ld seem to point to a shortage  
otos, by C.N. and Central Press.]

ED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD.  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1916.

**SEND IT TO THE TRENCHES, THE CAMPS, & THE HOSPITALS**

## **"The Sketch"**

is the Lightest, Brightest, and Best Paper for those who are

**DOING THEIR BIT,**

are about to

**DO THEIR BIT,**

or have

**DONE THEIR BIT.**

**EVERY SOLDIER & SAILOR LIKES IT!**

**"The Sketch."**

6d. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

6d. EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PART 12 COMPLETED THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES

OF

## **"The Illustrated War News."**

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAY MORNINGS—SIXPENCE.

**A HANDSOME BINDING COVER**

**for Vol. I. (New Series) in HALF-MOROCCO**

is NOW ON SALE, to hold Nos. 1 to 12 (New Series) of this Popular Publication.

Price 4/- with Title-page.

Post Free 5d. extra.

Or can be obtained through all Newsagents and Railway Bookstalls.

**COVERS for Vols. I. to VIII. (Old Series) ARE ALSO ON SALE.**

*Each complete Volume, beautifully bound in half-morocco, can be purchased for 10/9.*

PUBLISHING OFFICE: 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.



# THE KIRCHNER ALBUM

Containing **ELEVEN** of the **BEST EXAMPLES**  
of this popular Artist.

**Price ONE SHILLING.**

**Now on Sale.**

The Cover is most attractive, and  
**ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION** by the  
same Artist is a feature of it.

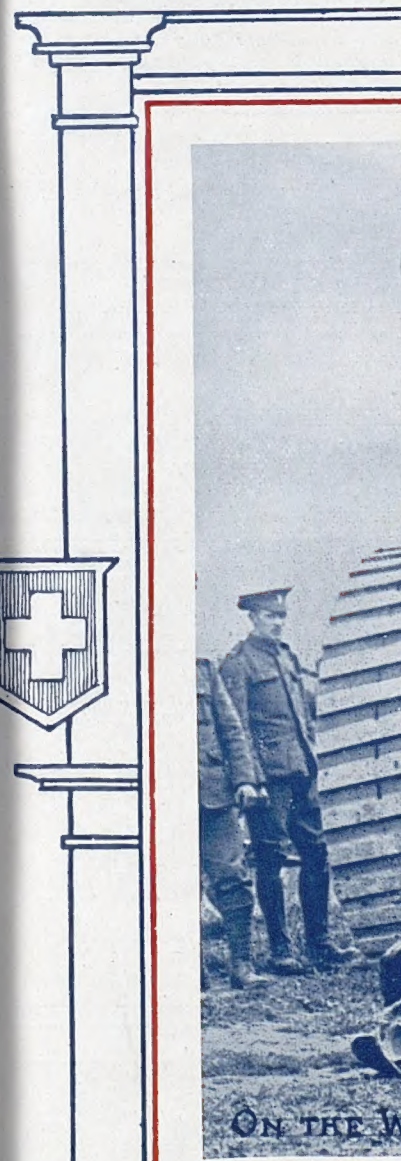
**THE WHOLE BOUND WITH SILK RIBBON.**

*Copies can now be obtained at any Newsagent's,  
or at any Railway Bookstall. Get one immediately,  
as the supply is limited.*

*Copies can be obtained, post free for 1/3, from  
the Offices,*

**172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**

**THE ILLUSTRATED  
WAR NEWS**





# The Illustrated War News



THE ZEPPELIN DESTROYED NEAR LONDON ON SEPTEMBER 3: THE RUINS.

Photograph by C.N.

ews

of—

THE WESTERN

ATTACKED BY A  
D DESTROYERS.

Y IN THE FIELD.

ARTILLERY ON  
T.

SSO - JAPANESE  
AN.

ES.

N ALSACE,

equal interest.

ng it brought

weekly,

ews

Every Friday.

RAND, LONDON, W.C.



# THE GREAT WAR.

By W DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THE entry of Roumania into the war on the side of the Allies, is, perhaps, the most significant and emphatic act in the long history of hostilities. It is, as it were, a clinching fact. So decisive is the stroke that it separates all the future of the war into a new and critical compartment of development. By its incisive action it gives the touch of finality to the phase of the war in which it has happened. As we could say, after the battle of the Marne, "Germany cannot win the war now," so we can say, since Roumania's declaration of Sunday, Aug. 27, "Germany cannot escape being beaten now." Indeed, these two great points have aspects of similarity. As with the Marne, the whole German race has felt the repercussion of this event; as with the Marne, a German Chief of the General Staff has gone down under the stroke.

Roumania is the final moral and material weight flung into the balance of events on the side of the Allies. If Greece follows, and that is not unlikely, it will be merely a touch of over-weight in our favour. The act of Roumania is the decisive act, for a number of specific reasons. The first and the most important of these is that Roumania has been convinced out of her caution that the cause of the Allies is now the winning cause. The extreme slowness of Roumania to act only emphasises this point; for, properly to understand the meaning of Roumania's declaration, we must appreciate the circumstances of

these small Balkan States. With such countries it is necessary to be wary. A false stroke does not mean defeat and humiliation to them, it means extinction. There are some who have been puzzled at the apparent obstinacy in neutrality in the face of facts of Roumania and

Greece, but one has to be a Roumanian or a Greek living too close to the power and anger of great Empires to realise how necessary it is to walk the path of practical results rather than that of sympathy and desire. Roumania and Greece have at their very doors the Powers that sacked Belgium, Montenegro, and Serbia, and it was not, perhaps, just, to expect them to join in with us until they could assure themselves they would not share the fate of those devastated countries. That, then, is the moral worth of Roumania's decision. It is a sign that Germany's vital force is gone.

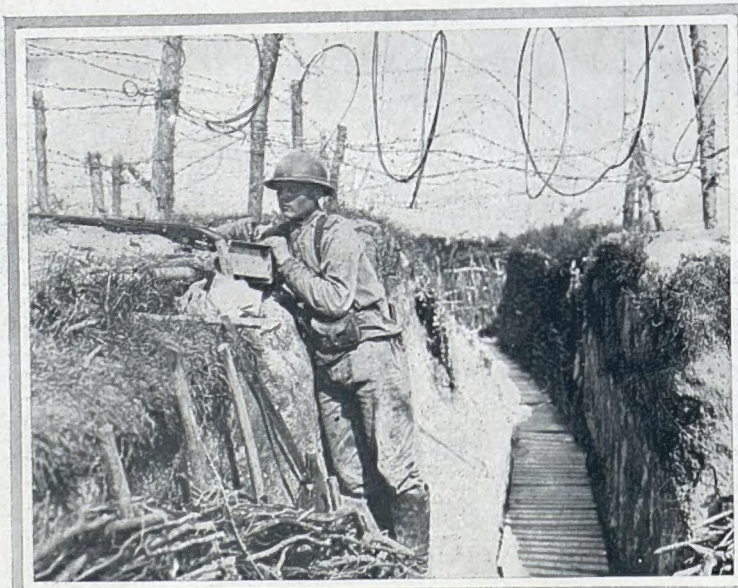
In specific, practical fact the alliance of Roumania with the cause of the Allies is of obvious value. Not only does Roumania bring into the war a well-trained army of something like 500,000 men, a thousand guns, and an excellent supply

of munitions, and not only does this act of entry extend the enemy fronts by a further 500 miles of battle line, but this fresh and vehement force is brought to bear on opponents at a time when they are suffering to the full the weariness and the wear-and-tear of war. The Central Powers, with energies and reserves on the wane, have to spread their already taxed forces



THE FIRST WOMAN TO ENTER VERDUN SINCE ITS EVACUATION: MISS KATHLEEN BURKE.

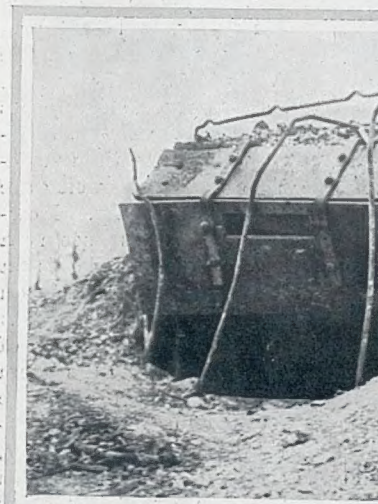
Miss Kathleen Burke has worked very hard for the Red Cross, and has collected 1,000,000 francs for the French wounded, thus becoming known as the "pound-a-minute girl." She recently returned from Verdun.—[Camera-Portrait by Estelle.]



WITH THE RUSSIAN CONTINGENT ON THE WESTERN FRONT: A RUSSIAN INFANTRYMAN IN THE RUSSIAN SECTION OF THE ALLIES' TRENCH-LINE.

The Russians serving in the West are uniformed and equipped in a manner practically identical with the service turn-out of the French troops.—[French Official Photograph.]

over a new front at a critical point several lines of offensive open to would be an invasion of Bulgaria. Roumanians show that they have chosen a vance that will link up with the



ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN THE GROUND-LEVEL OBSERVATION HUT IN A

BY OUR A

The hut is as the French found it. As seen by a bursting shell near by, during

French Official Ph

fighting on the Carpathian heights, push a deep attack into the heart of This line is a good one. It aims, weakest of the enemies—Austria will help to solve a difficulty which found insuperable in their last advance on Hungary; that is, it should enable the Allies to break through the Carpathian barrier. It will also press the enemy heavily on the lines of communication, and may, in time, work across the Serbian route, cutting Bulgaria and Turkey from their fountain heads of inspiration and supply. It may also be the first move of a great linking offensive that will connect up the Russian with a new Allied advance from Salonika, and the Salonika front again with Italy, so that, apart from the break at Switzerland, the whole of the West, South and East front of the enemy will be held in a tight blockade. That the Roumanians realise the value of their position and of the principle of swift offensive that will give it most effect, is already being shown. Roumania struck with hesitantly and was able to force her way into Transylvania through a number of passes, the Roter Turn Torzburg, and Predeal, particularly while there have been encounters in the Danube country near the Iron

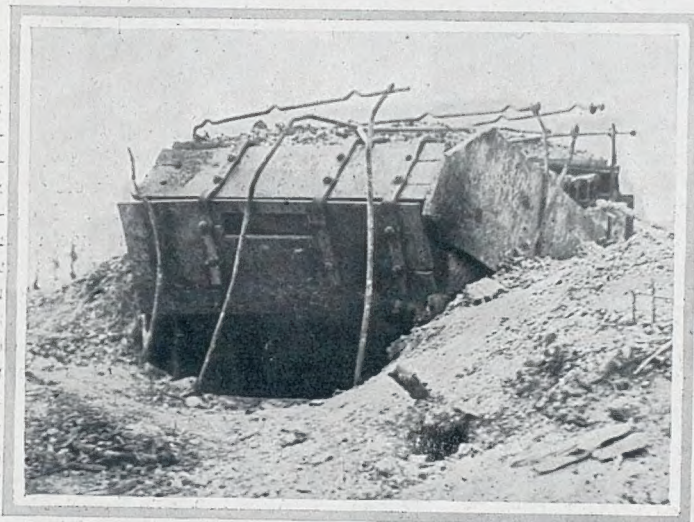


over a new front at a critical point. For, of the several lines of offensive open to her—one of them would be an invasion of Bulgaria—the Roumanians show that they have chosen a front of advance that will link up with the Russians already

Gates. The pressure applied by our new Ally was both strong and rapid, and at the points named they were able to penetrate into enemy territory to such considerable depth that apparently the whole of the Austrian first line in Transylvania

has fallen, and certainly the important towns of Hermannstadt, Kronstadt; (or Brasso), and Petroseny have been captured. Our new Ally also appears to be moving in such a way on his right flank as to threaten the town of Bistritz, where, working on a front with the Russians, a serious inroad beyond the Carpathians seems in progress. On the extreme left flank, at Orsova on the Danube, the Roumanians have won a decisive fight and have forced the enemy to fall back. Here is the weak joint in the enemy's armour. A swift move along the Danube will cut the Vienna-Belgrade line, the vital communication with Thrace.

The crisis in the Higher Command which has overtaken Germany, is, I am inclined to think, a signal of the state of anxiety which has been besetting Germany, and which was brought to something like a head by the act of Roumania. The choice of von Hindenburg in the place of General von Falkenhayn as Chief of the German General Staff has a political even more than a military significance. It was the shrewdest of manoeuvres, at this moment of universal trepidation, to elevate the man who is, above all, the national idol of Germany to the first place in the military heaven. The



ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN THE SOMME DISTRICT: A GERMAN GROUND-LEVEL OBSERVATION HUT IN A POSITION RECENTLY CAPTURED BY OUR ALLIES.

The hut is as the French found it. As seen, it had been considerably damaged by a bursting shell near by, during the preliminary bombardment.

*French Official Photograph.*

fighting on the Carpathian heights, and with them push a deep attack into the heart of Transylvania. This line is a good one. It aims, at once, at the weakest of the enemies—Austro-Hungary. It will help to solve a difficulty which the Russians found insuperable in their last advance on Hungary; that is, it should enable the Allies to break through the Carpathian barrier. It will also press the enemy heavily on their lines of communication, and may, in time, work across the Serbian routes, cutting Bulgaria and Turkey from their fountain heads of inspiration and supply. It may also be the first move of a great linking offensive that will connect up the Russians with a new Allied advance from Salonika, and the Salonika front again with Italy, so that, apart from the break at Switzerland, the whole of the West, South and East fronts of the enemy will be held in a tight blockade. That the Roumanians realise the value of their position, and of the principle of swift offensive that will give it most effect, is already being shown. Roumania struck unhesitatingly and was able to force her way into Transylvania through a number of passes, the Roter Turm, Torzburg, and Predeal, particularly; while there have been encounters in the Danube country near the Iron



ON THE WESTERN FRONT, WHERE THE ALLIES' AIRMEN DOMINATE THE SITUATION: GERMAN AMMUNITION RESERVE TRANSPORT-WAGONS SCREENED AGAINST OBSERVATION IN A WOOD.

*Photograph by Abbé.*



glory of Hindenburg is about the only thing that will blind the eyes of the depressed enemy to the gloomy military condition. As a military mind Hindenburg is probably a very bad second to Falkenhayn, who, whatever his faults, showed that he was possessed of considerable ability. At the same time it must be remembered that Hindenburg does stand as an asset of great moral force, and the choice of him as Chief of Staff is bound to enhearten the German people—at any rate, for the time being.

The complications of the German Eastern front are being added to both by Russia and by the attitude of the Allies and the Greeks at Salonika. Russia seems to have timed a vigorous offensive on her left flank to march with the line of Roumania. In the Carpathians the Roumanians and Russians are fighting side by side, and progress on the summits in the direction of Korosmezo is being made. In Galicia a new drive is being made at von Bothmer's flank, and the advance has been pushed forward in the direction of Halicz and Zolotchewsk.

There has been some fighting on the Kovel salient, and ground has been gained, on German admission, south-west of Lutsk. The Russian activity is also developing on a new, if anticipated, line. Our Ally's troops are already crossing Roumania on their way to the Bulgarian border, and these troops are already over the Danube and are massing on the Dobrudja. Bulgaria, waiting to exhibit the effects on a nut when it is caught

between the crackers, appears to be in no happy mood. There are symptoms of real anxiety apparent, and already there seems to be a touch of

nervelessness about the enemy's fighting on the Salonika front. There is, of course, an enormous emanation of rumour-vapour from this area, but

it seems certain that the Serbians are doing well, particularly in the Vetrenik sector, and that presently the whole of the Allies will be doing better. As for Greece, she appears to be in a state of vehement fluidity, though details of rigid veracity are hard to come by. However, it does seem a verity that there is a form of popular rising on the part of the Greeks in Salonika in favour of the Allies. It does seem certain that the whole tendency of Greek aspiration is setting our way, and it does appear certain that the British fleet has entered the Piraeus, though whether it has seized German ships and Greek wireless installations are matters for confirmation. Certainly the Grecian flux shows a tendency towards crystallisation in our favour.

Little space has been left for notes on the Western front this week; but, indeed, there is nothing more pronounced to report than the usual

excellent fighting of slow advance, though this fighting is, in the total, momentous enough. We have made valuable ground towards Martinpuich, Thiepval, and towards Ginchy; have met some very violent counter-attacks, particularly in the High Wood area; and though we had to yield ground north-west of Delville Wood, we were able to recapture it. The French have also had the same experience of splendid and stubborn fighting,

both on the Somme and at Verdun, where, again, they have done good work in the Thiaumont region.

LONDON: SEPT. 4, 1916.



KEEPING COOL AND KEEPING OFF MOSQUITOES:  
A BRITISH OFFICER AT SALONIKA IN A TENT OF  
MOSQUITO-NETTING HELD DOWN BY SAND-BAGS.

Official Photograph.



MEDICAL PRECAUTIONS IN THE BRITISH FORCE AT SALONIKA:  
CHLORINATING THE DRINKING WATER.

Official Photograph.



With the



BATTLEFIELD SNAPSHOTS: TAKING

Linesmen and Highlanders are seen in the upper part of one of our recent victorious attacks on the British to the rear, literally by putting their shoulders to the German gun, captured in the fighting. In the lower part is shown one of our special trench-mortars, with statements of German prisoners, the enemy hold



Sept. 6, 1916

fighting on the  
an enormous  
this area, but  
ertain that the  
re doing well,  
in the Vetre-  
and that pre-  
whole of the  
e doing better.  
ce, she appears  
state of vehe-  
ty, though de-  
d veracity are  
ne by. How-  
does seem a  
t there is a  
pular rising on  
of the Greeks  
in favour of  
It does seem  
at the whole  
of Greek aspira-  
ting our way,  
appear certain  
ritish fleet has  
the Piraeus,  
hether it has  
man ships and  
reless installa-  
matters for con-  
Certainly the  
x shows a tend-  
rds crystallisa-  
favour.

notes on the  
indeed, there is  
than the usual  
excellent fight-  
ing of slow ad-  
vance, though  
this fighting is,  
in the total, mo-  
mentous enough.  
We have made  
valuable ground  
towards Martin-  
quich, Thiepval,  
and towards  
Ginchy; have  
net some very  
violent counter-  
attacks; particu-  
larly in the High  
Wood area; and  
though we had  
to yield ground  
north-west of  
Delville Wood,  
we were able  
to recapture it.  
The French have  
also had the  
same experience  
of splendid and  
stubborn fight-  
ing at Verdun, where,  
in the Thiau-  
n: SEPT. 4, 1916.

## With the British on the Western front.



### BATTLEFIELD SNAPSHOTS: TAKING A CAPTURED GUN TO THE REAR; AND A TRENCH-MORTAR PIT.

Linesmen and Highlanders are seen in the upper illustration, after one of our recent victorious attacks on the British front, removing to the rear, literally by putting their shoulders to the wheels, a German gun, captured in the fighting. In the lower illustration is shown one of our special trench-mortars, which, according to the statements of German prisoners, the enemy hold greatly in dislike

and dread. The trench-mortar is seen ensconced in its specially constructed gun-pit, which, as shown, has been built elaborately with strong supporting struts and timbers, and corrugated-iron sheetings over which layers of earth are placed to render the pit proof against anything save a direct hit from a big-calibre, high-explosive shell.—[Official Photographs. Crown Copyright Reserved.]



With the British on the Western front.



BATTLEFIELD NOTES: SAND-BAGS IN THOUSANDS IN A BRITISH TRENCH; AND A WEARY SOLDIER.

What the war expenditure in the one single item of sand-bags means is made manifest in a striking manner by the upper illustration. It is a photograph of a former British trench near Fricourt, which has now, ever since the opening of the Allied joint offensive in the West, been abandoned, left in rear in consequence of the victorious "push" forward of our men. No doubt,

as opportunities offer, a large number of the sand-bags may be found in a condition to be made available for use over again—be emptied and patched and packed and carried forward for refilling and placing on another trench-parapet. A tired soldier having a nap in a trench dug-out is seen in the second illustration.—[Official Photographs. Crown Copyright Reserved.]

A Soldier



DINNER TIME IN THE TRENCHES:

It has often been said that the British troops are the best in the world, and well they deserve it! Conditions are different from what they were at the beginning of the war. The Germans had an overwhelming preponderance of numbers. A British officer said to Mr. Philip Gibbs the other day: "I have seen the misery of the old trench line."



## A Square Meal in a Square Hole!



### DINNER TIME IN THE TRENCHES: A HAPPY PARTY AT A DUG-OUT DURING THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

It has often been said that the British troops are the best-fed in the world, and well they deserve it! Conditions in our trenches are different from what they were at the beginning, when the Germans had an overwhelming preponderance of guns and men. A British officer said to Mr. Philip Gibbs the other day: "Men who went through the misery of the old trench life for nine months

of bad weather, never dry, never in physical comfort, always shelled, eating or sleeping or digging, feel that the time has come to get their own back. It is their turn, and they go out against the enemy with this thought in their brain, and it is this that gives them their dash and makes them reckless of any fire." So Prussian Guards, Brandenburgers, and Bavarian Elite know.—[Official Photo.]

HEARY SOLDIER.  
The sand-bags may be  
for use over again—  
carried forward for  
apet. A tired soldier  
in the second illustra-  
Reserved.]



## With the British on the Western front.



### BATTLEFIELD NOTES : A GRAVE MARKED BY GERMAN CARTRIDGE-CASES ; DAY LAMP SIGNALLING.

The upper photograph was taken in a district where the British attack in the Western Front offensive is proceeding. It shows the resting-place of one of our men who fell in the advance, near what at that time were the enemy's fire-trenches. The grave is bordered by an edging of empty German shell cartridge-cases, found near by, and a cross of cartridge-cases lies on the mound of earth.

A half-filled-up shell-hole is seen in the lower illustration being made use of by a scouting group of our men, apparently unable to rejoin their battalion after night duty, because of the coming of daylight. They are seen signalling with a night flashing-lamp, apparently to a British aeroplane. The darkened background of a shell-hole would render the flashes visible.—[Official Photos. Crown Copyright Reserved.]

## The "Ears"



### COMMUNICATIONS DURING THE

In case of urgency, for the speedy connection of fresh ground, a tree forms a useful substitute for telegraph or field-telephone. We have learned, however, that the British Army at the front gether on such rough-and-ready methods. "gineers," he writes, "have seen to it that



## The "Ears" of the Army on the Western front.



### COMMUNICATIONS DURING THE BRITISH ADVANCE: A SHELL-STRICKEN TREE AS TELEGRAPH-POLE.

In case of urgency, for the speedy connection of new wires over fresh ground, a tree forms a useful substitute as a pole for field-telegraph or field-telephone. We have Lord Northcliffe's word, however, that the British Army at the front does not rely altogether on such rough-and-ready methods. "The Royal Engineers," he writes, "have seen to it that the large area of

Northern and North-West France in which our Armies are operating has been linked up by a telephonic system unique. It is no mere collection of temporary wires strung from tree to tree. The poles and wires are in every way as good as those of the Post Office. . . . Marching with the Army, linking up a thousand essential points, the service cannot be bettered."—[Official Photo.]

SIGNALLING.

Illustration being apparently unable to the coming of day-  
ing-lamp, apparently  
of a shell-hole would  
Copyright Reserved.]



## THE BEGINNINGS OF WAR-MACHINES: THE LANCE AND BAYONET.

THE spear of the ancients, the forerunner of the modern lance, dates from such early times that its origin is not easy to trace. In the days of the Saxons foot-soldiers were armed with a weapon called a "Bill" (Fig. 1, *a* and *f*), which did duty as an axe and also as a spear. The "bill-hook" used by hedge-cutters to-day has a blade of a similar shape, but without the spear-point.

A somewhat similar weapon, known as a "partizan," designed for thrusting only, is shown in Fig. 1, *b*. Introduced about 1400, it was used in France until the beginning of the eighteenth century. In Fig. 1, *c* and *d* illustrate the Scottish Lochaber axe, the second of which has a hook at the back of the axe-head to be used for pulling down stockades or other defensive contrivances.

In the reign of Elizabeth the bills of the English bowmen were discarded in favour of pikes (Fig. 1, *g*, *h*, *i*, and *k*). These weapons, which were used in this country throughout the sixteenth century, were merely broad-headed spears—in some cases sixteen feet long from point to butt—and were carried by foot-soldiers. A "half-pike," eight feet long, was an officer's weapon, and was part of a sergeant's equipment until about 1830.

The "halberd" (Fig. 1, *e*) was used in Germany and Northern Europe at a very early period, and was adopted in France early in the fifteenth century. Henry the Seventh's reign saw its introduction into this country. The shape of its head enabled its bearer to use it either as a pike or an axe. The halberd is the ornamental weapon carried by the King's Yeomen of the Guard ("Beefeaters") to-day.

Fig. 2 shows examples of daggers extending from the Saxon period to the seventeenth century. The use of this form of weapon began somewhere

about the Flint Age, and it continued popular until the seventeenth century, during which it disappeared from the equipment of the foot-soldier, to be revived again for trench fighting in the present war.

When the invention of gun-powder caused the pike to be superseded by the arquebus as the foot-soldier's main weapon, the reliability of the former as a means of defence was very much missed, particularly in view of the opposite quality in the new weapon. As it was impossible for a man to carry a pike as well as an arquebus, it became necessary to combine the two, and a crude form of bayonet was the result.

It is said that the idea first originated in the Basque provinces, where, in the course of a fight, the combatants improvised pikes by inserting the handles of their knives into the muzzles of their arquebuses. This resulted in the manufacture at Bayonne in 1641 of blades designed for this purpose, these blades being at first attached to wooden handles to be inserted in the muzzles of the firearms then in use. The name "bayonet" is held by some writers to have been given to this type of weapon in view of the fact that it was first made at Bayonne. Examples of these early patterns are shown in Fig. 3, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, and *f*.

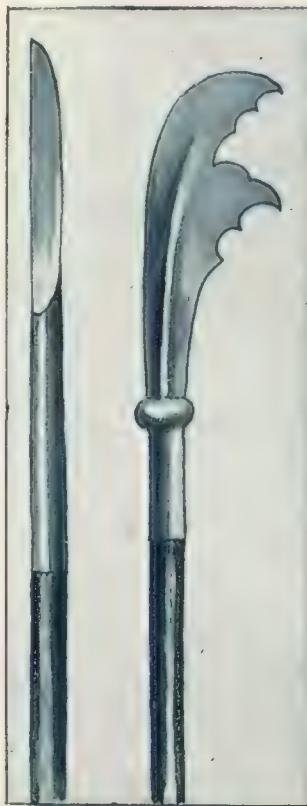
OF THE LATE  
EIGHTEENTH  
CENTURY:  
A FLINT-LOCK  
BLUNDERBUSS;  
AND BAYONET  
WITH FOLDING  
HINGE,  
ACTUATED BY A  
SPRING.

latter out of action for the time being, an improved form (Fig. 3, *h*) was made, having rings on the handle through which the gun-muzzle could be thrust, leaving the barrel clear. Fig. 3, *k* shows a further improved type of fixing.

Fig. 4 shows a flint-lock musket with a pike attached to it; and Fig. 5 a bayonet which could be used as a sword when detached from the musket.

Fig. 7 illustrates a trowel-bayonet invented by Colonel Rice, of the U.S.A. Army, for use as an entrenching tool, to enable its user to "dig himself in" without carrying a special tool for that purpose.

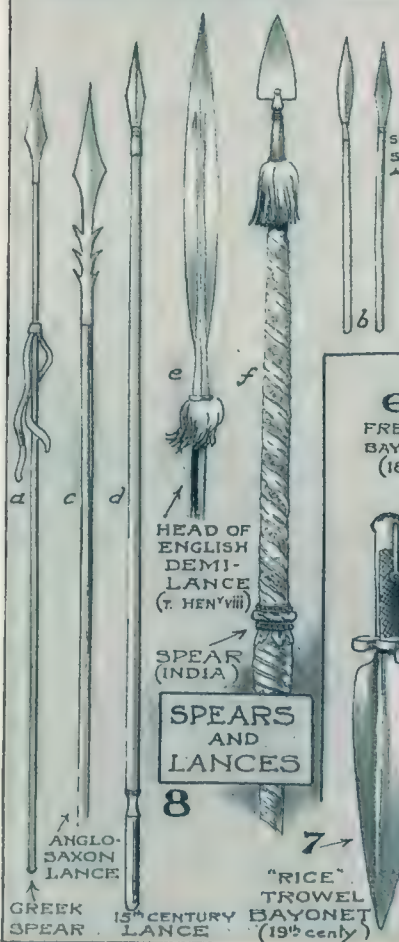
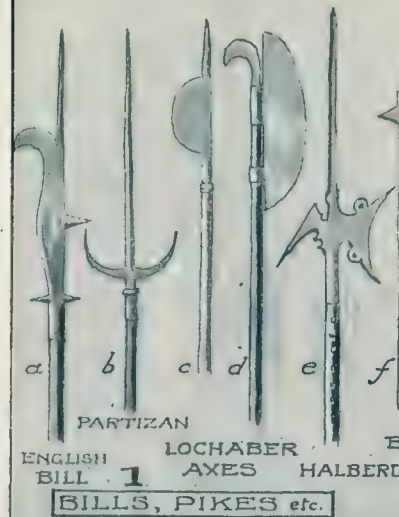
[Continued opposite.]



A CHINESE PIKE (LEFT) AND  
BILL (RIGHT): SPECIMENS IN  
THE ROYAL UNITED SERVICES  
MUSEUM.



## The Beginnings



### PREDECESSORS OF THE LANCE

[Continued.]

A variety of spears and lances are shown in Fig. 7. The throwing-spear of the Greeks, mentioned in evidence that the advantages of a rotary motion projectile on its release were recognised at a very early date. This was effected in the case in point by means of a leather coiled round the spear-shaft, the end



# BAYONET.

ued popular  
ing which it  
of the foot-  
ch fighting in

tion of gun-  
pike to be  
arquebus as  
main weapon,  
he former as  
ce was very  
rticularly in  
te quality in  
As it was  
an to carry  
an arquebus,  
y to combine  
ude form of  
esult.

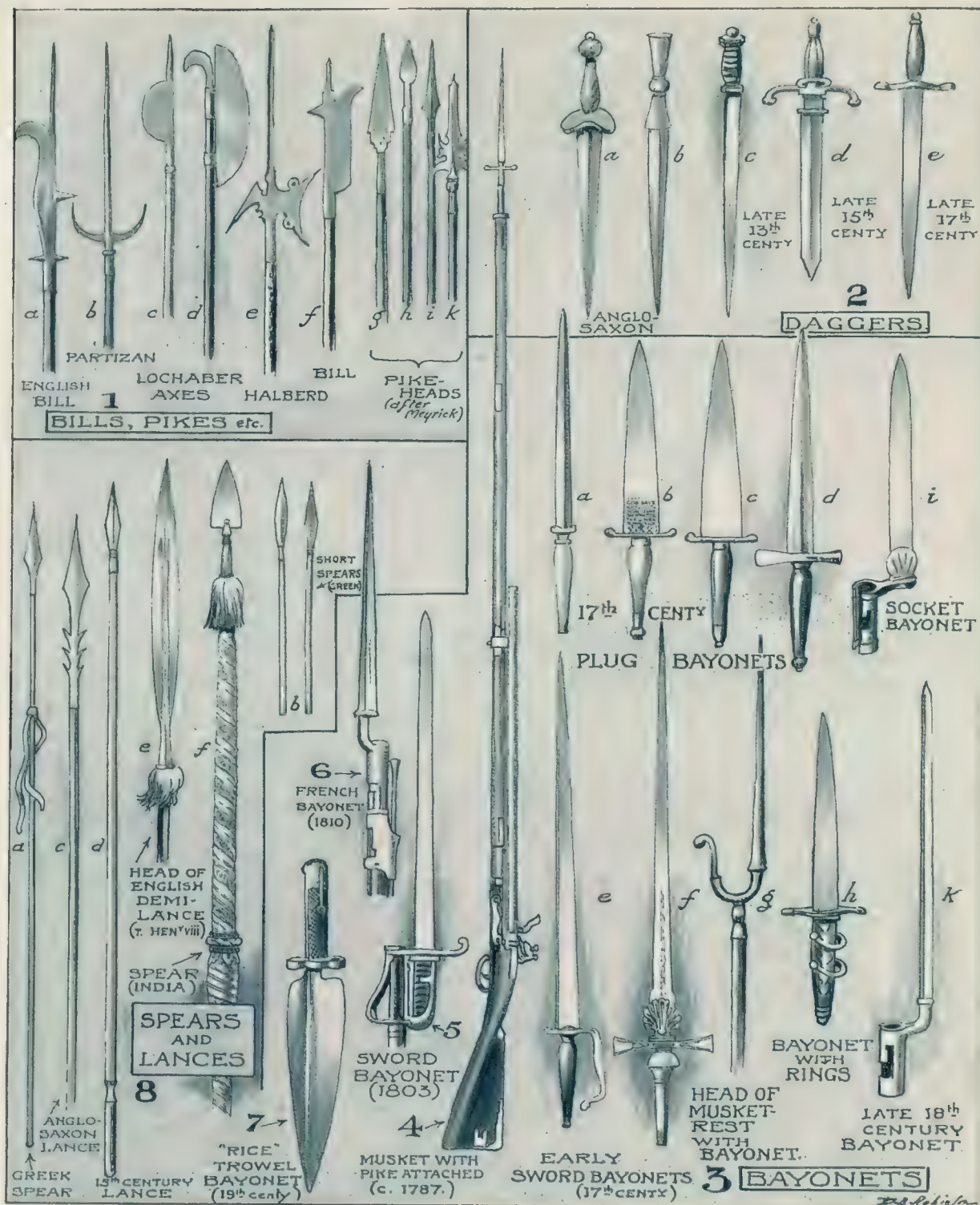
he idea first  
Basque pro-  
he course of  
stants impro-  
inserting the  
knives into  
r arquebuses.  
he manufac-  
in 1641 of  
or this pur-  
being at first  
n handles to  
e muzzles of  
in use. The  
is held by  
have been  
e of weapon  
that it was  
yonne. Ex-  
arly patterns  
3, a, b, c, d,

s a bayonet  
forked rest  
arly arquebus  
e presence of  
ayonet in the  
asket put the  
ne being, an  
made, having  
ich the gun-  
g the barrel  
mproved type

t with a pike  
ayonet which  
etached from

onnet invented  
army, for use  
le its user to  
ing a special  
[Continued opposite.

## The Beginnings of War-Machines: Lance and Bayonet.



### PREDECESSORS OF THE LANCE AND BAYONET: WEAPONS USED IN A MODERN FORM TO-DAY

[Continued.]

A variety of spears and lances are shown in Fig. 8. The first is the throwing-spear of the Greeks, mentioned in our last issue as evidence that the advantages of a rotary motion imparted to a projectile on its release were recognised at a very early period. This was effected in the case in point by means of a thong of leather coiled round the spear-shaft, the end of the thong being

held in the hand of the thrower. The lance or modern form of spear holds a unique position amongst to-day's weapons in that it differs very little in form and not at all in principle from its ancestors of the Stone Age, whilst it is even now a terribly effective instrument when used by cavalry against retreating infantry.—  
[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]



## With the British on the Western front.



## TWO OF 86 GUNS TAKEN DURING JULY AND AUGUST: A FIELD-PIECE AND A HEAVY HOWITZER.

"The prisoners taken during the last 24 hours," notified Sir Douglas Haig in his official report of August 29, "are 20, making the total captured by us since July 1, 266 officers and 15,203 other ranks, in addition to 86 guns and 160 machine-guns, besides other war material." Two of the 86 captured German guns are shown on this page, a field-piece in the upper illustration, a

howitzer in the lower, standing where they were taken. They are in the state in which the enemy left them when driven from the position, on the outskirts of Mametz Wood, near Contalmaison. The locality was strongly fortified. Mametz Wood was stormed after furious fighting, partially retaken by the enemy, and then re-captured and held by us.—[Official Photos. Crown Copyright Reserved.]

## With the



## NOTES BY THE WAY: AN R.E.

In the upper illustration a section of the Royal Train, whose special duties, as their designation implies, are in connection with the crossing of rivers and expansion of the railway. There is no time to build a regular bridge over, is France. The locality is not far from the border. A team is bringing up a pontoon. Pontooners are



With the British on the Western front.



NOTES BY THE WAY: AN R.E. "BRIDGING-TRAIN" PONTOON; AND AUSTRALIANS AND A MASCOT.

In the upper illustration a section of the Royal Engineer Bridging Train, whose special duties, as their designation implies, are in connection with the crossing of rivers and expanses of water there is no time to build a regular bridge over, is shown in Northern France. The locality is not far from the battle-line, and the team is bringing up a pontoon. pontoons are made of riveted

sheet metal. They are linked together almost as rapidly and easily as the trucks of a railway goods train, in any number, according to the breadth of the water space to be crossed. Australians returning with a mascot dog to their trenches after a spell off duty, and pushing a store-cart, are seen in the second illustration.—[Official Photographs. Crown Copyright Reserved.]

NAVY HOWITZER.

are taken. They are then driven from the near Contalmaison. Wood was stormed enemy, and then re-  
Copyright Reserved.]



## ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: XIII.—THE 1ST WEST RIDING.

### THE WYNYARD MYSTERY.

IN the days when the 1st West Riding Regiment (Duke of Wellington's) was known as the 33rd Foot, the corps had a sensational experience such as has fallen to the lot of few units of the British Army. Through the long days of a Canadian winter, the officers' mess had its curiosity profoundly excited, and it hung upon the incoming mails with feverish expectation of some solution of a mysterious happening which seemed to portend bad news from home for one of the members.

The date of the occurrence is believed to be Oct. 15, 1785; the place was the new barracks at Sydney, Cape Breton Island; the *dramatis*

yard's sitting-room and deep in their task. Here an ingenuous chronicler takes care to note that neither of the two young officers had drunk any wine at their meal. In view of what follows, the statement is useful. Equally useful is his description of Wynyard's sitting-room. It had two doors—one opening on the passage, the other leading into Wynyard's bedroom. No other entrance or egress existed; the bedroom had but the one door.

Suddenly Sherbroke glanced up from his book, and, looking towards the door that led into the passage, he saw a tall youth, of about twenty years of age and extremely emaciated in appear-



THE PRACTICAL SIDE, NOW A USUAL FEATURE AT BRITISH ARMY SPORTS: MASKED COMPETITORS FACING A "GAS" ATTACK IN AN OBSTACLE-RACE.

It is a common practice to shape events at army athletic meetings after real incidents in war.—[Photograph by Illus. Bureau.]

*personae* were Captain John Cope Sherbroke, Lieutenant George Wynyard, and—another.

Sherbroke and Wynyard were friends; both very keen officers, destined to make their way in their profession and to leave their mark on Canadian history. One of the most beautiful streets in Montreal, by the way, bears Sherbroke's name. He and Wynyard were rather more studious than the ordinary run of Army officers of that period, and they used to spend a good deal of time together over their books. On the day in question they had been working during the morning, and, desiring to get on with what they had in hand, they did not stay long in the mess-room after dinner, which was finished before four o'clock. At that hour they were back in Wyn-

yard's sitting-room and deep in their task. Here an ingenuous chronicler takes care to note that neither of the two young officers had drunk any wine at their meal. In view of what follows, the statement is useful. Equally useful is his description of Wynyard's sitting-room. It had two doors—one opening on the passage, the other leading into Wynyard's bedroom. No other entrance or egress existed; the bedroom had but the one door.

Suddenly Sherbroke glanced up from his book, and, looking towards the door that led into the passage, he saw a tall youth, of about twenty years of age and extremely emaciated in appear-

[Continued overleaf.]



## The Prince



### A NEUTRAL RULER WHOSE HEIR

Prince Albert (on the right in our photograph) is the great west front of Rheims Cathedral, the lo has been heavily sand-bagged. Rheims is still time to time by the Germans. A French commu stated that enemy aeroplanes had dropped incen and German batteries were firing on the town.



# RIDING.

ir task. Here  
to note that  
ad drunk any  
at follows, the  
is his descrip-  
It had two  
ge, the other  
l. No other  
bedroom had

from his book,  
t led into the  
about twenty  
ted in appear-

## COMPETITORS

[Illus. Bureau.]

d at a stranger's  
attention to the  
became terribly  
John Sherbroke,  
heard of a man's  
ever saw a living  
a corpse except

visitor, for the  
They gazed at  
ly past them and  
As it went by, it  
on of somewhat  
Wynyard. No  
ard, seeming to  
emotion, drew a

(Continued overleaf)

## The Prince of Monaco at Rheims Cathedral.



### A NEUTRAL RULER WHOSE HEIR IS A FRENCH OFFICER: PRINCE ALBERT OF MONACO AT RHEIMS.

Prince Albert (on the right in our photograph) is here seen outside the great west front of Rheims Cathedral, the lower part of which has been heavily sand-bagged. Rheims is still bombarded from time to time by the Germans. A French communiqué of August 14 stated that enemy aeroplanes had dropped incendiary bombs there, and German batteries were firing on the town. The Principality

of Monaco is officially neutral, but Prince Louis, the Heir-Apparent, holds a commission in the French Army, and many young men of Monaco have enlisted in the Foreign Legion. When war began the Monaco gendarmerie (4 officers and 82 men), all either Frenchmen or Italians, were called to their colours. Everybody else volunteered. They wear an armlet.—[Official French Photograph.]



deep breath, and, clutching Sherbroke by the arm, muttered "Great God! My brother!"

"Your brother!" Sherbroke repeated. "What can you mean, Wynyard? There must be some deception—follow me."

Therewith he drew Wynyard into the bedroom, only to find it quite untenanted. Had any living person entered, he must have returned through the sitting-room or not at all.

Much perplexed, they noted the day and hour of the occurrence, and agreed to say nothing about it to the regiment. Sherbroke believed it was some trick; but how contrived, or why, he had no idea. Wynyard, on the other hand, was convinced that he had seen his brother's ghost. He grew very anxious and fidgety about his kinsman's safety, and waited impatiently for the next mail. His anxiety at length could not be concealed from his brother-officers, who began to ask questions, and bit by bit the whole story came out.

The weird incident was now the chief topic of interest in the mess-room of the 33rd, and the other officers' anxiety was almost as great as that of the person most concerned. They would inquire for Wynyard's letters before asking for their own, and the mails from England were welcomed with more than usual eagerness. The members of the

distributed at supper-time. For Wynyard, alone of the whole mess, there was no letter. It seemed as if the matter must still await explanation.



THE ANNIVERSARY OF PÉGOUD'S DEATH: THE FAMOUS AIRMAN'S GRAVE IN ALSACE, MADE BY FRENCH SOLDIERS.

Second Lieutenant Adolphe Pégoud, the great French airman who first looped-the-loop, was killed in an air-duel on August 31, 1915. He had done splendid service and received the Legion of Honour and the Military Medal.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



AN EARL IN KHAKI: LORD DENBIGH WITH A REGIMENTAL PET, OUTSIDE HIS QUARTERS IN EGYPT.

Lord Denbigh, who is fifty-seven, served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. He was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria and King Edward.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

regiment had but one desire—to get some clue to this strange happening in their midst.

The earlier mails did not count, for they had left England before the ghost, if ghost it were, had appeared. But at last a ship came in that might possibly carry news. The packets were

But one letter still lay unopened. It was to Sherbroke. He broke the seal, read, and beckoned Wynyard to follow him out of the room.

A painful silence fell upon the mess, and the suspense was at its height when, an hour later, Sherbroke returned, looking bewildered and oppressed. No one dared to ask him any question, but the sense of the company felt that in his own good time he would tell what he knew. Deeply troubled, Sherbroke went up to the fire, and leaned his head against the mantelpiece for a few moments. Then he said in a low voice, "Wynyard's brother is no more."

He had died at the exact moment of the apparition. The first line of the letter to Sherbroke ran: "Dear John, break to your friend Wynyard the death of his favourite brother." The brother was John Otway Wynyard, a Lieutenant in the 3rd Foot Guards.

Still, Sherbroke, that *esprit fort*, doubted. Some years afterwards, in Piccadilly, he saw a gentleman so extraordinarily like the ghost that he crossed over and spoke to him, apologising for speaking to a stranger, and justifying himself by relating his story. To his further astonishment, the person so addressed greeted him as a friend, and told him that, although he had never been out of the country, he was the twin-brother of that John Otway Wynyard whose spirit Sherbroke had seen.



At a



A PEER TRIES HIS LUCK COKE

On August 31 a successful Garden Fête was held at Brook Lodge, Hendon, in which Lord Saye and Sele, of the Golder's Green Volunteer Corps, took part. The Corps has already sent about three hundred the Colours. Our photograph shows Lord Saye and Baron, taking part in the amusements, the tak



nyard, alone of  
er. It seemed  
explanation.



THE FAMOUS  
FRENCH SOLDIERS.

French airman who  
on August 31, 1915.  
the Legion of Honour  
[Photopress.]

ed. It was to  
l, and beckoned  
the room.

mess, and the  
an hour later,  
ewildered and  
him any ques-  
ny felt that in  
what he knew.  
up to the fire,  
antelope for a  
a low voice;

moment of the  
letter to Sher-  
to your friend  
urite brother."

Wynyard, a  
ds.

doubted. Some  
aw a gentleman  
that he crossed  
for speaking to  
by relating his  
ent, the person  
d, and told him  
en out of the  
r of that John  
broke had seen.

## At a Garden War fête at Hendon.



### A PEER TRIES HIS LUCK COKER-NUT SHYING, "FOR THE CAUSE": LORD SAYE AND SELE.

On August 31 a successful Garden Fête was opened by Colonel Lord Saye and Sele at Brook Lodge, Hendon, in aid of the "Help Our Pals League" of the Golder's Green Volunteer Corps funds. The Corps has already sent about three hundred "pals" to join the Colours. Our photograph shows Lord Saye and Sele, eighteenth Baron, taking part in the amusements, the takings from which

added substantially to the pecuniary success of the Fête. Peers and people are at one when it is a question of doing anything which will add to any of the numerous funds which are helping in so many ways in carrying on the war. This Fête was one of very many similar enterprises which have done good work for the wounded.—[Photo. by C.N.]



## Roumania's Contribution to the Grand Alliance.

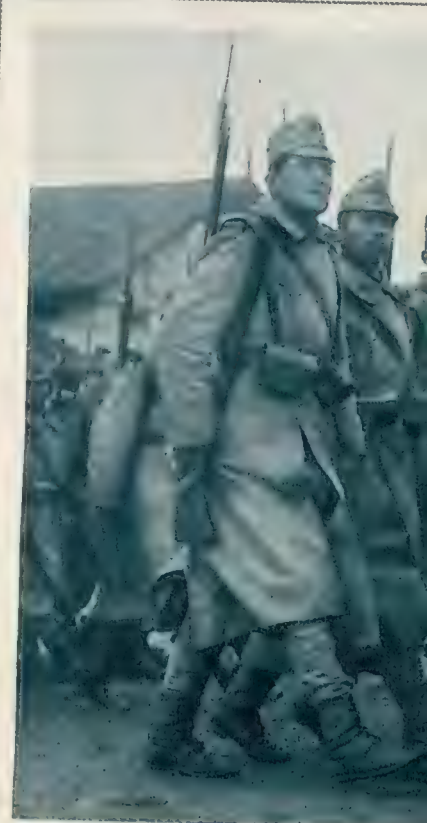


### WEAPONS WITH WHICH THE ARMY IS WELL EQUIPPED: INFANTRY AND CAVALRY MACHINE-GUNS.

The Roumanian military authorities have profited, from all accounts, by the lessons taught on the battlefields of the war. They are stated to have made special provision during the two years since August 1914 for supplying both their infantry regiments and their cavalry with machine-guns on a scale to be compared with the superabundant provision made regimentally by the Germans and

Austrians before the war. In the upper illustration one of the infantry battalion machine-gun sections of four men each is seen at practice last spring. Every line battalion has its quota of similar sections. The lower illustration shows a corresponding cavalry regimental unit with its horsed team of four machine-gun troopers, in rear of the gun-carriage.—[Photos, by C.N.]

## Roumania's



### TROOPS OF AN ARMY WITH A HIGH

A Roumanian cavalry regiment in field-service in the upper illustration paraded as for action. cavalry have a great reputation for smartness and they are very highly trained and excellently mounted. Telegrams have announced, within not many hours of war, the Roumanian cavalry were pushing b



## A black and white photograph showing a large formation of soldiers on horseback. The soldiers are arranged in several rows, facing forward. They are wearing light-colored uniforms and helmets. Each soldier is holding a long, thin pole or lance vertically. The horses are dark-colored and appear to be standing in a line. The ground is flat and open, and the background is a pale, hazy sky. The overall scene suggests a military drill or a formal presentation.



A Roumanian cavalry regiment in field-service turn-out is seen in the upper illustration paraded as for action. The Roumanian cavalry have a great reputation for smartness and efficiency, and they are very highly trained and excellently mounted. As telegrams have announced, within not many hours of the declaration of war, the Roumanian cavalry were pushing back the Austrians

in the Carpathian passes leading to the open plains of Hungary, where their tactics should have full scope. In the brief campaign against the Bulgarians in 1913, Rumanian cavalry regiments met Bulgarian cavalry regiments on even terms and defeated them. In the lower illustration, Rumanian infantry of the line are seen marching past at an inspection.—[Photos. C.N.]

## RY MACHINE-GUNS.

Illustration one of the  
of four men each is seen  
battalion has its quota of  
shows a corresponding  
team of four machine-gun  
Photos. by C.N.]





## Roumania in the field: Mounted Machine-Gun B



### TRAINED IN UP-TO-DATE TACTICS AND EQUIPPED TO ASSIST CAVALRY OR INFANTRY: A MACHINE-GUN

Following the lead of the German Army system, which itself is understood to have been suggested by, if not directly copied from, Japanese experiments in the Manchurian campaign of ten or eleven years ago, the Roumanian Army command for some time past has employed tactical formations of massed machine-gun batteries. They are specially trained and horsed and staffed for employment

either with, and in support of, infantry and cavalry, mounted, just as with the horse-artillery batteries of the Russian Cavalry, and in support of a Roumanian mounted machine-gun battery.



the field: Mounted Machine-Gun Battery.



EQUIPPED TO ASSIST CAVALRY OR INFANTRY: A MACHINE-GUN BATTERY GALLOPING UP.

d by, if not directly com-  
mand for some time  
and staffed for employ-

either with, and in support of, infantry and cavalry, or for service as independent units. The gun-teams accompany the guns mounted, just as with the horse-artillery batteries of our own Army and those of the armies of other European Powers. In the illustration a Roumanian mounted machine-gun battery is seen coming forward at a gallop, as on the battlefield.—[Photo. by C.N.]



## Rouman



of Staff. Other reports mentioned the latter as holding the chief command. General Averesco has been Minister of War, and in the Balkan War of 1913 was Chief of Staff. M. Take Jonescu, Leader of the Liberal-Conservatives, and M. Nicu Filipescu, a former Conservative War Minister, have upheld the Allied cause throughout the War.—[Photos. by Julietta and Fotoglob.]



Queen Marie of Roumania is the daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and is a cousin of King George. Her Majesty was married to King Ferdinand of Roumania in January 1893, and has three sons and two daughters. Her eldest son, H.R.H. Prince Charles, was born in 1893. He is a Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle.



## Roumania Joins the Entente Powers.



THE WIFE OF OUR NEW ALLY: H.M. MARIE, QUEEN OF ROUMANIA (WITH PRINCESS ILEANA).

Queen Marie of Roumania is the daughter of the late Duke of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and is a cousin of H.M. King George. Her Majesty was married to King Ferdinand at Sigmaringen in January 1893, and has three sons and three daughters. Her eldest son, H.R.H. Prince Charles, was born in October 1893. He is a Knight of the Order of the Black Eagle; lieutenant

1st Rifle Battalion, à la suite 18th "Vologda" Russian Infantry Regiment. Queen Marie is very beautiful, very charming, and an ideal mother, sharing in all the pleasures and amusements of her children and spending all her leisure with them. Her Majesty's popularity, both as Crown Princess and Queen, has always been extreme.—[Photo. by Mandy.]



Barrage fire, and What It Looks Like: Line of Bursting Shells



ON THE WESTERN FRONT DURING "BARRAGE" FIRE BY THE GERMAN ARTILLERY "CURTAIN" INFERNO OF SHELL-EXPLOSIONS THROUGH

Barrage, or "curtain," fire, is a method used by the artillery of both sides to check the advance of hostile troops, by throwing in front of them a thick "curtain" of bursting shells through which it is always perilous, and sometimes impossible, to pass. That our gallant men do frequently penetrate such a deadly inferno we know from many accounts of the fighting. Thus Mr. Philip Gibbs, describing the other day a British attack near T. . . the way of our men. . . . His heavy 'crumps' fell r. . . advance of the long lines of figures going through the sm



s Like: Line of Bursting Shells Like a Prairie fire.



MAN ARTILLERY CURTAIN" INFERNO OF SHELL-EXPLOSIONS THROUGH WHICH BRITISH TROOPS OFTEN ADVANCE.

troops, by throwing impossible, to pass. Thus Mr. Phil Gibbs, describing the other day a British attack near Thiepval, writes: "The enemy was not long in flinging a barrage in the way of our men. . . . His heavy 'crumps' fell rapidly bursting all over No Man's Land. . . . Nothing checked the advance of the long lines of figures going through the smoke; not all the German barrage."—[Official Photo. Crown Copyright Reserved.]



## FOOTNOTES TO ARMAGEDDON: IV.—JOHNNY TURK.

A MAN who had come back from fighting the Turk told me this. He said: "Everybody knows, I suppose, that 'Johnny Turk' is no end of a sporting fighter. He's an honourable chap, more honourable than his German officers. The German professors haven't educated the Ottoman mind out of the laws of humanity. The Turk's a clean man. Sometimes curiously clean."

"We had to take a sector of Turkish trenches—somewhere east of Suez—one day. And we had a very brisk scrap in the process. The Turk doesn't 'dewn tools' so readily as big brother Hun, and we had as much fighting as we wanted in cleaning up that trench. When we'd cleaned it up thoroughly, and it was ours, we found we had a pocketful of prisoners."

"When the first bayonet dropped, and the hand that held it stretched out and gave him a 'gasper,' he took the cigarette in the same Kismet manner. Perhaps he thought it was poisoned. But the next bayonet-hand gave him food, and the next water, and a fourth pulled him out of the trench into cover, as the Turkish guns were putting it over in the regular way."

"I don't know whether he was surprised or grateful at being saved, or whether he knew he had been spared—then. That is, you couldn't tell from his face. He sat back in the dug-out quiet and blinking, and eating and drinking as though it didn't matter. And when someone said something to him, he just smiled faintly and went on with his job."

"He didn't talk; just sat there watching us



A WESTERN FRONT EVERYDAY SCENE: NEWLY ARRIVED BRITISH GUNS ON THE ROAD TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

Like Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, the British Army fighting in the Great Offensive on the Western Front is for ever asking for "More"—more big guns, more munitions, more men. This everyday scene on a French road in Picardy shows how the stream of guns to the front ever goes forward.—[Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.]

"I forget how many there were, but I remember one chappie in particular. He didn't look of the hero brand, but he wasn't bad at heart. He stood there in the trench rather green about the gills when our bayonets cornered him, and, really, he prepared to go to Allah in the best kind of spirit."

"Don't know whether it is the racial instinct, but one can't help admiring their stoicism. This fellow didn't wail, or 'Kamerad' with his hands. He just waited, a little nervous, but quiet and dignified, for the death he guessed was coming to him. I suppose the Germans had inoculated him with the lie-serum in the usual way. He thought the British would do him to death in a sure but lingering fashion."

repel boarders, and in a minute or two we forgot all about him."

"There was reason. Not only was the gunning giving us a very unpleasant time, but the infantry was coming out to try and get back that trench again. We were very busy. More busy than we cared to be. You see we'd carried that work with the fag end of a rush—after the quick-firers and the 'shrap' had worked their will on us. There wasn't the regular trade-union shift for the job in hand, and as they were putting a stiff barrage on to the ground behind, we couldn't get the men or ammunition we wanted. I guess we were in a bad way."

"They seemed to know it, for they kept at us very earnestly. We beat off what attacks we

[Continued overleaf.]



## Mascots and



## ALWAYS READY TO GO ASHORE

The taking to the seat of war of mascots or regimental pets of larger kinds often presents difficulties, particularly during transport. In some cases, naturally, special arrangements are officially made, particularly in regard to historic pets, such as the famous goats of certain Welsh regiments. In other cases regimental pets have either been left at



## Mascots and Regimental Pets in the War.



### ALWAYS READY TO GO ASHORE: LOWERING A DOG INTO A BOAT FOR LANDING.

The taking to the seat of war of mascots or regimental and other pets of larger kinds often presents difficulties, particularly, of course, during transport. In some cases, naturally, special arrangements are officially made, particularly in regard to historic regimental pets, such as the famous goats of certain Welsh regiments. In other cases regimental pets have either been left at the regi-

mental reserve headquarters and depôts in England, or, as has happened also, have been sent for safe keeping to the "Zoo." In the above photograph a retriever mascot is seen being got into a boat alongside a transport. The dog, it is stated, always wants to get ashore whenever the transport anchors, and willingly gets into the basket to be landed.—[Photo. by Farrington Photo. Co.]



could, but soon realised that we couldn't go on doing it. A hefty bit of a rush brought them right into us at the end, and in the whirling mix-up of that hand-to-hand scrapping we got the word to clear out. We cleared out nimbly enough, and, in the curious way of these things, quite a lot of us were able to get back over our bags. Not all of us. We knew we'd left a lot of good chaps, dead or wounded, back in the trench, and we knew we'd left our prisoners there, too. But we didn't think much of our prisoners. They are persons easily forgot in strenuous moments, and we wouldn't have thought of them at all if one of them hadn't come over to us.

"It was the man we had fed and fagged. He came over to us through the machine-gun fire. And he was carrying one of our fellows on his back.

"Rather surprising that, eh? We were rather taken aback. He brought this wounded fellow right across, dumped him over our bags, and then began to go back. We yelled to him to come in out of the rain. We knew what he was going through, and we seemed to think that he might get it in the neck from his own men, even if he got back safe to his own trenches. He just grinned at us, and nodded, and went off to his own line. We never knew what happened to him.

"The wounded chap he had brought in filled in the story for us. He was hit



ON THE WESTERN FRONT—UNDER FIRE AMID SHELLED RUINS: HIGHLANDER MESS-ORDERLIES CARRYING HOT MEALS TO SOLDIERS IN ACTION.

We have all read accounts of the intrepidity of the French regimental cooks at Verdun in going forward at the regulation hours to carry hot meals to their comrades under fire. Here we have an exact counterpart, showing how our Army mess-orderlies in like manner take their lives in their hands for their comrades under fire.

Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.



THE MEALS OF OUR INDIAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT: A NATIVE MESS IN THE OPEN.

The most scrupulous care is officially taken by the military authorities, both at home and at the front, to ensure that the caste and racial requirements of our Indian troops in the matter of rations and cooking are paid attention to and satisfactorily complied with.

Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.

just as the counter-attack got in, and he fell down near the Turk. In the fighting the Turk sat calmly, finishing a 'gasper' and looking on, until all of us, who could, had slipped away. Then, when the Turks began to swarm in, he stood up, as though to join them.

"Just as he stood up, one of their fellows, seeing red in the excitement of fighting, spotted our wounded chap. He yelled and came on with the bayonet, and the wounded fellow knew his number was up. But it wasn't. The fellow we had taken prisoner was immediately alert. He grabbed at our man's rifle, and as quick as you like, and without the slightest sign of emotion, shot the other Turk through the head just as the bayonet drew back to stab. Our man was flabbergasted. The Turk was cool. He put the rifle down, and, with

a little grin, lifted our man up and began to scramble over the bags. He didn't say a word all the time, though he gave a parting grin to the wounded man as he slipped him across our parapet. Then he went back, as you know.

"Funny, eh. There's no sequel. I've often thought of that chap, and if he's alive. I suppose I'll never know. But that shows you what 'Johnny Turk' is, really.

"No, it wasn't the only case. I could give you others—it's an example of the whole Turkish attitude."

W. DOUGLAS

NEWTON.

## The Wounded



"COT CASES" BOARDING A HOSPITAL-SHIP.

The upper photograph shows a wounded man being taken on board a hospital ship. In the lower photograph, the ship's deck, a "cot-carrier," containing a wounded sailor, is swung on board. Describing the journey home of a wounded man, a writer in the "Times" says: "He is handled by



## The Wounded Hero's Homeward Voyage.



### "COT CASES" BOARDING A HOSPITAL-SHIP: WOUNDED MEN BEING HOISTED ON "COT-CARRIERS."

The upper photograph shows a wounded man being taken out of a lighter and placed in a "cot-carrier," in which he is hoisted on board a hospital-ship. In the lower photograph, taken on the ship's deck, a "cot-carrier," containing a wounded sailor, is being swung on board. Describing the journey home of a wounded man, a writer in the "Times" says: "He is handled by many people

like a very delicate and fragile piece of merchandise. He is loaded on to motor-ambulances and taken off again, and put on to trains that hurry him to the sea-board as if he were perishable goods, which, after all, he is. Then he is carried on board a hospital-ship, and for twelve hours at least he has comparative peace."—[Photos. by Underwood and Underwood.]





## The Recent British Victory in Egypt.



### DURING THE BATTLE AND AFTER: CAMEL TRANSPORT FOR THE WOUNDED; AND TURKISH PRISONERS.

Speaking of the August battle with the Turks east of the Suez Canal and the British arrangements for the transport of the wounded on camel back, as shown in the upper illustration, Mr. W. T. Massey says: "Men with light wounds rode on camels, two patients to each camel, those who could sit riding in chairs on either side of a saddle specially designed for ambulance

work, while the lying-down cases were carried in a box-like bed slung lengthways on the camel's side." In the lower illustration some of our Turkish prisoners are seen, squatting cross-legged on the ground in the usual Turkish fashion, while waiting to be told off for removal to their appointed places of detention in Egypt or elsewhere.—[Photos. by G.N.]



## With the B



### EQUALLY USEFUL AS TRAINING AND FOR

A party of one of the regiments of British Yeomanry in our Territorial Cavalry—are shown here swimming their horses across the Suez Canal—giving the animals a healthy bath as accustoming them to something they may have to do when fighting is "on." A pair of the horses is seen being guided by a trooper with a towing head-rope. Other troopers w



## With the British Yeomanry in Egypt.



### EQUALLY USEFUL AS TRAINING AND FOR HEALTH: SWIMMING HORSES ACROSS THE SUEZ CANAL.

A party of one of the regiments of British Yeomanry in Egypt—our Territorial Cavalry—are shown here swimming their horses across the Suez Canal—giving the animals a healthy bath as well as accustoming them to something they may have to do when fighting is “on.” A pair of the horses is seen being guided ashore by a trooper with a towing head-rope. Other troopers who have

had the task of getting the horses to take the water, are seen on the opposite bank. The comparatively shelving gradient of the sandy banks of the Canal on either side renders the work easier than would be the case were the banks steep. Another advantage is the fact that there is practically no current at all to contend with.—[Photo. by C.N.]



## Children and the Wounded: At Lady Poulett's Hospital.



### ENTERTAINING THEIR MOTHER'S WOUNDED GUESTS: VISCOUNT HINTON AND HIS SISTER.

The children of to-day will have many scenes incidental to war-time graven indelibly upon their minds, and few more pleasant than those in which they played their part in entertaining the wounded. Our first photograph shows little Viscount Hinton, and his sister, Lady Bridgett Poulett, with some of the wounded occupants of the hospital which Countess Poulett has so considerably

established in the state rooms of the Earl's Somersetshire seat, Hinton House, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne. Our second picture shows little Lord Hinton and Lady Bridget amusing the soldiers, and incidentally themselves, with a mechanical train and railway. It will remain a memory for all their lives upon which they will like to dwell.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]

## Children and the Wounded



### ENTERTAINING AND ENTERTAINED: VISCO

The Countess Poulett and her little son and daughter sympathetically interested in the twenty-four wounded soldiers are the guests of the Earl and his beautiful wife, who have the state rooms at Hinton House, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne, at their disposal for use as a hospital. Viscount Hinton and his sister, Lady Bridget Poulett, spend a good deal of time



Children and the Wounded: In Lady Poulett's Hospital.



ENTERTAINING AND ENTERTAINED: VISCOUNT HINTON AND LADY BRIDGET POULETT IN THE WARDS.

The Countess Poulett and her little son and daughter are most sympathetically interested in the twenty-four wounded soldiers who are the guests of the Earl and his beautiful wife, who have put the state rooms at Hinton House, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne, at their disposal for use as a hospital. Viscount Hinton and his sister, Lady Bridget Poulett, spend a good deal of time with their

mother's guests, to their mutual delight. The children and the "boys" from the Front get on wonderfully well together. Our first picture shows a cheery patient sitting up in bed and laughing with little Lady Bridget over the pages of a picture-book. Our second shows Lord Hinton playing an accompaniment to a genial patient with a bandaged head.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]



## WOMEN AND THE WAR.

AS a nation we are extraordinarily indifferent to our own interests. Broadly speaking, it has always been "the thing that's nearest" that we have overlooked. Amongst other trifles that in our own superior way we have brushed aside as being unworthy of attention is the cultivation of drug herbs and medicinal plants.

It was not until the war cut off supplies from Central Europe that we realised with something of a shock the extent to which we were dependent on our enemies for the drug plants used in the science of healing. But things will be different in the future. Experts tell us that there is no

ago, unless, indeed, it was indulged in by way of a hobby. Necessity, however, has taught us many things. Women have proved that their entry into industry and commerce does not necessarily produce chaos, and medicinal herb-growing is one of the new occupations that have been thrown open to women by the War.

Down in Buckinghamshire—at Chalfont St. Peter, to be precise—I have watched the women learning the elements of the work at the school started for the purpose by Mrs. Grieve. There are several acres of garden, and in them you see the British Pharmacopœia, or, at any rate, a



"AMONG THE STRINGS": LADIES IN THE ORCHESTRA AT THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The always popular "Proms" were commenced at Queen's Hall on Saturday last. In addition to such novelties as Mr. Percy Grainger's "Handel in the Strand," an innovation, brought about by war-time conditions, was the presence of lady violinists and a lady 'cellist in the orchestra; and the experiment proved quite a success.—[Photograph by Photopress.]

reason why, if growers and drug merchants care to make the effort, we shouldn't secure for ourselves the trade in the cultivation and collection of medicinal plants which has been a profitable source of income to our foes for several years past. A move is already being made in this direction; women are amongst its keenest supporters, and the number of those who can discourse learnedly about *Taraxacum officinale* and *Conium maculatum*, which, in plain English, signify dandelion and the common hemlock, grows larger every day. Women growing drug herbs! The very idea would in all probability have been scornfully scouted a couple of years

ago, unless, indeed, it was indulged in by way of a hobby. Necessity, however, has taught us many things. Women have proved that their entry into industry and commerce does not necessarily produce chaos, and medicinal herb-growing is one of the new occupations that have been thrown open to women by the War.

It is not enough merely to learn what plants to grow and how to grow them, though that, of course, is important. Herbs are tricky things, with caprices that have to be respected. Some have to be gathered early, some late. Some plants are only useful after the leaves have faded, others of no account unless in the full vigour of growth. A complete mastery of the subject requires two or three years' study, but quite

[Continued overleaf.]



### A READY HELPER IN WAR TIME

The daughter of Mr. Charles Hawley, the owner of a coach and carriage building works in a Northern county, is in our photograph taking the place of one of the men who joined the Colours. The coach-smith entered the Army a few months ago, and his place has been filled by his daughter, who is only nineteen and practically runs the works.



## Valuable Versatility: A Girl Coach-Smith.



### A READY HELPER IN WAR TIME: MISS EDITH HAWLEY COOLING-OFF A WHEEL.

The daughter of Mr. Charles Hawley, the owner of a considerable coach and carriage building works in a Northern county, is seen in our photograph taking the place of one of the men who has joined the Colours. The coach-smith entered the Army some months ago, and his place has been filled by his employer's daughter, who is only nineteen and practically runs the works.

Our photograph shows her cooling-off a wheel after the hoop is on, and offers one more instance of that feminine versatility which is proving so valuable in these days of unprecedented shortage of labour. It is to the credit of the women-workers that they have undertaken so readily many kinds of work undreamt-of before the War.—[Photo. by C.N.]



enough may be learnt in a few months to enable the pupil to take an active part in what is a real national service. Chalfont St. Peter is exceedingly proud of its students—who lodge in the cottages, or at the hostel recently opened by a patriotic woman as her contribution to the work—and so it ought to be.

The flag-girl is familiar by reputation if not by sight to most of us. Not the one who sells the penny and sixpenny emblems for the many and varied charities which flourish so plentifully, but the more business-like kind, who can claim an intimate acquaintance with air lines, and cables, buzzers, and heliographs, and to whom the intricacies of semaphore work are an open book. The Women Signallers Territorial Corps, which started life towards the end of 1914, if it cannot exactly lay claim to supplying a long-felt want, can at least pride itself on being ready to lend an exceedingly useful and capable hand, if women should, perchance, be called to take any part in the defence of their country.

Its members are ready, in the first place, to undertake duties as army signallers in warfare,

be ready for every contingency. Not that the Corps aims at a place in the forefront of battle, though no doubt its members would unhesitatingly obey such orders if they came—discipline is a very strong point of the organisation. It does claim, however, that, if necessity



NEW VERSION OF AN OLD SONG: "MEN MUST"—FIGHT, "AND WOMEN MUST"—WORK. Our photograph shows one of the strange transformations of the war—women working hard but cheerfully, loading drays at a big brewery near London, the ordinary staff having supplied many recruits to H.M. Forces.—[Photo, by News Illustrations.]

dictated, its members could be usefully employed at fixed stations, telegraph offices, wireless stations, and, possibly, G.H.Q., Army H.Q., or on lines of communication, and in carrying despatches.

Meantime the Corps is not idle. If it cannot yet release all the men it would wish, it can and does help to prepare those who are getting ready to play an active part in the great conflict. It instructs officers and men of

His Majesty's Forces as well as those about to join Volunteer units, Cadet corps, Scouts, and Guides, in signalling and other branches of study in which it specialises. At the time of writing, three of its members hold the Postmaster-General's certificate for Radio-telegraphy, and are waiting for some enterprising employer to come forward and offer them posts as wireless operators. One of them, by the way, is anxious to go to sea; and anyone who wants further information as to their qualifications has only to apply to the Commandant of the Corps, Miss Agnes del Riego, at 184a, Oxford Street, W. Though the activities of the organisation are restricted to home soil, its members are not by any means taking up a soft



"MEN MUST"—FIGHT, "AND WOMEN MUST"—WORK.

Our photograph shows women packing the barrels in a big brewery near London, thus releasing men for the Army or Navy. It is no light work, but is undertaken with good-humour and carried out satisfactorily.—[Photo, by News Illustrations.]

and so set free men for the firing line. So far, its capabilities in this direction have not been put to the test, but it is just as well to

job. They are warned in advance to be strong, fond of outdoor life, and prepared to camp and rough it.

CLAUDINE CLEVE.

## "The Most Formidable"



## DÉBRIS OF THE ZEPPELIN BROUGHT

In the upper photograph a soldier is seen holding a mass found among the wreckage of the fallen Zeppelin. The photograph shows two other men lifting one of the engines. After the Zeppelin had crashed to the ground in mass, the wreckage continued to burn, it is said, for over Spectators who arrived first on the scene were unable to



**"The Most formidable" Zeppelin Raid—Its Chief Result.**



**DÉBRIS OF THE ZEPPELIN BROUGHT DOWN NEAR ENFIELD: AN ENGINE AND A MACHINE-GUN.**

In the upper photograph a soldier is seen holding a machine-gun found among the wreckage of the fallen Zeppelin. The lower photograph shows two other men lifting one of the airship's engines. After the Zeppelin had crashed to the ground in a flaming mass, the wreckage continued to burn, it is said, for over an hour. Spectators who arrived first on the scene were unable to approach

it closely for some time, owing to the great heat and the fact that the machine-gun cartridges were continually going off as the flames reached them. The remains of the engines greatly interested an airman who arrived later in an aeroplane. In the photograph on our front page he is seen examining one of them.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau and Topical.]





## The Unlucky One of the Thirteen Raiders : Debris Zeppelin Shot Down on



"WRECKAGE, ENGINES, AND THE HALF-BURNED BODIES OF THE CREW . . . the outskirts of London. One of them appeared over the No . . .  
The Zeppelin raid of September 2-3 ended disastrously for the Germans. The casualties were comparatively few, and the damage *nil*. Lord French stated in one of his official communiqués : "Last night's raid was carried out by thirteen airships, and was thus the most formidable attack which has been made on this country. . . . Three airships only were able to appear . . .  
CUFFLEY, NEAR ENFIELD" : ALL THAT REMAINED . . .  
up by searchlights and heavily engaged by anti-aircraft guns . . .  
the wreckage, engines, and the half-burned bodies of the crew . . .



Debris of Zeppelin Shot Down on English Soil on Sept. 3.



CUFFLEY, NEAR ENFIELD": ALL THAT REMAINED OF THE BURNT-OUT ZEPPELIN.

THE CREW... the outskirts of London. One of them appeared over the Northern districts at about 2.15 a.m., where she was at once picked up by searchlights and heavily engaged by anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes. After a few minutes... the ship was destroyed, the wreckage, engines, and the half-burned bodies of the crew being found at Cuffley, near Enfield."—[Photograph by Central Press.]



## The Destruction of a Zeppelin near London.



### THE WRECKAGE OF THE ZEPPELIN: SOLDIERS REMOVING A GIRDER AND A MACHINE-GUN.

Soldiers, police, and civilians were soon on the scene after the Zeppelin was brought down. Fortunately it fell in an open field, causing no damage or casualties in its descent, except to its own crew, who all perished. In the upper photograph some soldiers are seen removing part of the airship's framework, and on the left is a man carrying a machine-gun. A machine-gun is also shown

in the lower photograph. The wreckage was taken away in some R.F.C. wagons. An official communiqué stated: "Our experts hope to be able to reconstruct certain portions of the framework. The large amount of wood employed in the framework of the Zeppelin is startling, and would seem to point to a shortage of aluminium in Germany."—[Photos. by C.N. and Central Press.]

SEND IT TO THE T

“T

is the Lightest, E

DOI

are about to

DO

or have

DON

EVERY SOL

“T

6d. EVERY WEDNESDA

PUBLI

PART 12 COME

“The Illu

PUBLI

A HANDS

for Vol. I. (Ne

is NOW ON SALE,

Price 4/- with Title-pa

Or can be o

COVERS for Vols.

Each complete Volume,

PU